INDEPENDENT LINE.—Through Tickets
for California vit Aspinwall and Pansura. The new are speeded steamship UNCLE SAM, 50 Aspinwall of Chicago, Tele on and Morroe daily, except Sandays, as followed. INDEPENDENT LINE.—Through Tickets for California via Aspinwall and Pansars. The new and splended etermship UNCLE SAM, 2600 tans, W.A. Mills, Commander, will leave New York for Aspinwall on Serurday, Feb. 19, at 3 P.M. processing, from Pier No. 3, North Sirver. The performance of this steamer on ber first and second voyages warrants the assurance that the passenger is will reach Aspinwall, in from 7 to 8 days, where the will connect with the new and splendid steamely SERBA NEVADA 2,000 tans, J.D. Wilson, Commander, which will be in readiness at Pansars to receive the passengers of the Uncle Sam, and sail immediately for San Francisco. These steamships are both new, and of the very first class. As to accommodation, speed, and ventilation first class. As to accommodation, speed, and ventilation will be supplied in the most inheral manner, both for Cabin and Steerage Passengers. Every exaction will be made, on the part of the chieces and owners, to incure safety, speed, and confort. Passengers will be handed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Pansans Railroad for the Pacific. A spin wall, such take the Pansans Railroad for the Pacific Aspinwall, such take the Pensans Railroad for the Pacific Aspinwall, and take the Pensans Railroad for the Pacific Passengers for facight or passage free of charge to the Passengers. For facight or passage free of charge to the Passengers. For facight or passage free of charge to the Passengers, for the accommodation of the public.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK and

Remittances-Passages. BOWMAN, GRINNELL & Co., No. 83 South-st., New-York-sole and only authorized Agents for the SWALLOW-TAIL LINE of PACKET SHIPS. to the SWALLOW-TAIL LINE of PACKET SHIPS.

LIVERPOOL PACKETS sail 6th London PACKETS sail every and tilet of every month.

LIVERPOOL LONDON.

SIRE PEEL,

CONSTITUTION,

NEW WORLD.

GUEEN OF THE WEST,

CONSTANTINE,

ALBERT GALLATIN,

ASHBURATON.

AMERICAN UNION.

Persons wishing to send for their friends, and desirous of bringing them out by any of the above magnificent ships.

re informed that Measta BOW MAN, ORINNALL a Co-ne the only Agents for the above ships in this city.

They also issue Drafts from £1 and spward, which are syable at sight in any town throughout freland and Great Spitain. BOWMAN, GRINNELL & Co. No. £1 Southest., N. Y., and No. 5 Regent's-road Liverpool. Liverpool Packets leave New-York 6th and 21st of every searth.

onth.

London Packets leave New-York every alternate Thursy. For passage apply as above.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.-The LIV. EFPOOL and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP and salling the favorite steamships as follows:

CITY OF CLASGOW. Toursday, Mar. 31, 1856

CITY OF MANCHESTER. Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1258
CITY OF MANCHESTER. Wednesday, Mar. 2, 1258
CITY OF GLASGOW. Wednesday, Mar. 30, 1253
CITY OF MANCHESTER. Wednesday, Mar. 30, 1253
CITY OF MANCHESTER. Wednesday, Mar. 30, 1253
CITY OF MANCHESTER. FROM LIVERPOOL.
Selons after Staterooms. Seo Saloon after Staterooms 20 gins.
midship. 25 midship. 15
forward. 25 midship. 15
forward. 25 forward. 13
Lucluding Steward slees.
Lucluding Steward slees.
Lucluding Steward slees.
Limited number of third-class passengers will be taken from Philadelphia and Liverpool, and found in provisions.
From Philadelphia (20) From Liverpool. 3 guiness.
Certificates of passage will be issued here to parties who are destinous of bringing out their friends at corresponding mices.
Excipt 150 per fun. Course goods hardware. Ac. will be

Freight 60 per fin ; coarse goods hardware, &c., will be laten subject to agreement.

An experienced Surgeon will be carried on each sizp. Small drafte drawn a teight on England and Ireland.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS RICHARDSON, No. 41 Exchange-place, N. Y., and No. 9 Walnutet, Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON, BROTHERS & Co., Liverpool.

Steamboats and Railroads.

FALL RIVER LINE.—On and after MON-DAY, Jan. 24, the rates of freight by the Fall River Line il be advanced to 20 cents per 100 lbs. on ordinary weight ds, and to 5 cents per 100t on ordinary measurement goods. Other freight advanced in proportion. TISDALE & BORDEN, Agents, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

CORSHREWSBURY, HIGHLAND DOCK,

OR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLAND DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE. (Long Branch,) PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown.) and RED BANK.—The new and spiendid cleange the New-Haven Pier, Peckedip, East River, as follows: FROM NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 14, 74 A. M.

Saturday, Jan. 18, 124 P. M.

Thursday, Jan. 18, 124 P. M.

Thursday, Jan. 22, 19 P. M.

Saturday, Jan. 29, 19 A. M.

Thursday, Jan. 29, 10 A. M.

Saturday, Jan. 29, 10 A. M.

Saturday, Jan. 29, 10 A. M.

The stages for Squarn will run in connection with boat—Rages to convey passeages to all parts of the country. All

FOR ALBANY—Fare \$1.—ALBANY and NEW-YORK INLAND ROUTE RAILROAD.—Two daily express trains at 9 A. M. and 3 45 F. M., connecting at Albany with Central Line of Railreads North and West, from the West, corner of White, Elm and Centre-sts. where through tickets can be procured, and baggage checked for Schenectedy, Utics, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffale, Pasengers also received at Broome and Bowery and Sith-st, and 4th-st, stations. The above trains will land passengers at Croton Falls and Chatham Four Corners only. All other trains will start from City Hall station, corner of Tryon-row and Centre-st, as heretofore.

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.—The splendid and superior steamers BAY STATE, Capt. Wm. Brown, and EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Benjamin Brayton, leave on alternate days, (Sundays excepted.) from Pier No. 3, N. E., near the Battery, at 4 P. M. For freight, apply on board, or at the office on Pier No. 3. Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great discovered by the control of t patch, by an express freight train.
TISDALE & BORDEN, No. 70 and 71 West-st

TISDALE & BORDEN, No. 70 and 71 West-st

REGULAR MAIL LINE, viâ Stoningtôn, for BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, NEW-BEDFORD and TAUNTON.—The steamers MASSACHUSETTS and COMMODORE of this line, now run regularly as hereto-fore, alternately, leaving Pier No. 2 North Kiver, first webarf above Batterty-place, daily. Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock P. M., or on arrival of the mail train, which leaves Beston at 5 P. M.

The COMMODORE, from New-York—Monday, Wedneedsy and Friday. From Stonington—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. From Stonington—Monday, Wedneedsy and Friday. From Stonington—Monday, Wedneedsy and Friday.

The steamer PERRY leaves Providence for Newport daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply at the office, No. 10 Battery-place, or on board the boats

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JER-SEY.—New-York to Easton, Pa. Fare \$1 75.—Fail Arrangement, commencing November 15, 1852. Leave Pior No. 1 North River daily, for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A.M., 12 M., and 3.45 P.M., and for Somerville at 4.45 P.M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg at 6 and 9 A.M. and 3.15 P.M.

TOLEDO, NORWALK and CLEVELAND The Alexandra Country and the Market Market

GREATNORTHERN RAILROAD-NEW-A YORK to VERMONT and CANADA—Tickets are sold at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, Broadway and Canal-st, N.Y. To Reillows Falls, Rutiand, Burlington, Windson, White River Junction, Weils River, St. Johnsbury, St. Albans, Roose's Point, Ondensburgh and Montreal, Begause checked through. Express Trains leave at 3 A.M. and 3‡ P.M., in connection with the Northera Roads, Freight by New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip error day at 3 P.M., connecting with the Railroad to Rurlington, St. Johnsbury, Osdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns. The Companies forming the New-Haven Route are optimized to make it the most comfortable and expeditions winter route to Vermont and Canada. winter route to Vermont and Canada. F. HYDE, Railroad Agent, No. 152 South et., N.Y.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Winter Albany and Troy.

Albany and Troy.

Express Train 6 A. M. through in 4 hours, connecting with Trains reaching Buffalo or Montreal at 8 o'clock sums evening.

wening.

Mail Train S A. M.—Through Way Train 1 P. M.

Express Train 5 P. M.—Accommodation Train 6 P. M.

For Tarrytown at 2 P.M., and an Evening Train at II For Po'keepsie at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. -For Peekskill 15.30 P. M. at 3.50 P. M.

The Tarrytown, Peckskill and Po'k-epsic Trains stop at all Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers. Canal, Christopher, Lith and Slat-sts.

SUNDAY TRAINS from Canal-st. at 7.50 A.M. for Pough-keepsic, and at 5 P.M. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

GEO. STARK, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT-CAMDEN and AMBOY RAULEGAD for PHILADELPHIA.

From Pier No. 1, North Raver, foot of Battery-place, at 12 o'clock, noon, by ateambout JOHN POTTER. Fare, let class cats, \$9: fil class, \$2. Returning leave Pailadelphia from foot of Walmutat, at 2 P. M. Emigrant Line steamlest ATLAS, from Pier No. 1, at 12 P. M. Fare, \$1 50.

CANANDAIGUA & ELMIRA RAILROAD

CANANDAIGUA & FLMIRA RAILROAD

-WINTER ABRANGEMENT.—On and sher Monsay, Dec. 20, and until further notice, trains issue Elmira
for Canandaigna, as follows:

Mail Train as 7 A. M., or on arrival of Night Express
Train from New-York, connecting at Canandaigna with
braiss on the Alhany and Buffalo Road for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Day Express at 6,10 P.M., or on arrival of Day Express
from New-York. The time of leaving New-York may be
seen by reference to the advertisement of the New-York and
Evic Railroad.

Wildial Ald G. LAPHAM, Sup 1.

Bew-York, Dec. 18, 1832.

Chicago for Monroe and Toledo at \$1 A.M.

Chicago for Monroe and Toledo at \$1 A.M.

Toledo for Chicago at \$1 A.M.

This Road, in conjunction with the Toledo and Norwalk,
Lake Shore, New-tork and Eric, Bullialo and Albany, and
Hudson River Railroads, form the only Railroad communication between Chicago and New-York City.

Alto, a Railroad communication is now opened between
Chicago and Columbus, Cincinnati and Pittaburgh, via Toledo and Norwalk Road, which intersects the Mad River and
Hamilton and Davico Roads at Bellevae, the Manefield
Road at Morroeville, and the Cleveland, Columbus and Colcinnati, and Pittaburgh Roads, at Cleveland.

M. S. & N. I. R. R. Office, Advist, Dec. 27, 1832

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 109 Broad-st., N.Y.

DENNING VANIA PALL ROAD. This Road.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.-This Road A will be completed to Pittelaurah by December 1st, other which all goods consent of to their Areut at Foilodelphia will go through, without transshipment, within Seventy Hours, at the rates below published; offering to Merchans shipping to points on the Unio River, or any or the Western waters, facilities not to be received on any other route. Their arrangements with connecting roads are complete, by which Goods can be forwarded to the Interior of the Western States by Basirond, at the lowest rates, and in all cases without detention. without detention.
WINTER FREIGHT TARIFF

NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.—On and att-NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.—On and attact of the 27th of December a train will leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M., from foot of Courthault-st., arriving in Philadelphia at 12 noon, at the Kensington Station. This time will be a Relief Express Train to the 9 A. M. Express Train, which will also run through in four hours. Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk and Guarleston sold by both lines. Tickets sold to passengers for way stations in New-Jersey in the 2 A. M. train only, at reduced prices. The Trenton Accommodation Train will, on and after the 27th December, leave Trenton at 9 A. M., arriving in New-York at 12 noon, returning from New-York at 4 P. M., by which passengers will also be carried at reduced prices, relieving the 5g P. M. Philadelphia train of way passengers. These arrangements will make more certain the connection of the Mails, and through passengers with the entingous train leaving Philadelphia at 2 and 19 P. M.

A EW-TORK and NEW-HAVEN RAIL-ROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—December 13,1352.

Trains out of New-York—Accommodation and Special-at 7 and 11; A. M., 4 and 5 P. M., through to New Havon. A19,16 A. M. and 6 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11; A. M. runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the EXPERS TRAINS at 8 A. M. and 51 P. M. for New that

EXPRESS TRAINS at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. for New-Maven Hartforn Springheie, Worcester and Boston, Connecticut River and Vermont Hailroade. The 3 A.M. train connects at New-Harten with train of the New-London Road, to New-London Norwich, Storington and Providence. The 3.29 P. M. to New-London only. The 8 A. M., stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, con-

The S.A. M., stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, consecting with Housettone and Nauganck Railroads at Bridgeport. The 3t P. M., stops at Stamfort, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housetonic and Nauganche Railroads at Bridgeport. Trains into New-York—Accommodation and Special—at §, 7 and 9 S.A. M., and 4 f. M., from Port Chestor.

The 35 A. M. sad 4 f. M., from Port Chestor.

The 35 A. M. sad 5 P. M., from Port Chestor.

The 35 A. M. receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Cana Railroads, at New-Haven, the 4 P. M. receives passengers from Hartford and Spring-ield and Northern Railroads.

Express Trains leave New-Haves on arrival of trains from Beston at 1 and 850 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford;) leaving Boston at 2 A. M. and 8 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run in connection.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-House an rineipal hotels. GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Sup't. New-Haven, December, 1852.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD .-Trains leave pier foot of Duane-est, as follows:
EXPRESS TRAIN at 7 A.M. for Dunkirk and Budalo.
MAIL TRAIN at 9 A.M. for all stations.
WAY TRAIN at 9 A.M. for Permont and Sullern.
WAY TRAIN at 330 P.M. for Delaware, via Jersey City.
EXPRESS TRAIN at 5 P.M., every day for Dunkirk and

Buffalo.

Both Express Trains connect at Dunkirk with the Lake
Shore Railroads for Cleveland, and thence direct to Cincinnati; also to Sandusky, Tolede, Monroe, Detroit and Chicago.

CHAS. MINOT, Supermiendent.

NEW ROUTE.-BUFFALO and NEW

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—NEW-YORK and PHIL#DELPHIA, direct.—U.S. MAIL EXPRESS LINES—Through in 4 hours—New-Jersey Railroad, via Jersey City, leaving New-York at 3 and 3 A.M., and 54 P. M., from foot of Courtlandist. Leaves Philadelphia same hours, foot of Wainut-st. Fare reduced to 33 for first class and \$2.50 for second-class.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON and CHARLESTON through tickets sold in the above lines, and through baggage carried in the 54 P. M. lines from New-York, with through Conductors. Passengers with baggage cross the ferry 15 minutes before the trains leave.

ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT and NIAGARA

FALLS RAILROAD open to BUFFALO.—The most
direct, quickest and cheapest route to Turonto, Hamilton
and Canada West.—On and after TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1283,
trains will leave Rochester for Buffalo and Niagara Falls as
follows: 7.20 A.M. and 2.15 P.M. Returning train will leave
Buffalo and Niagara Falls for Rochester at 7.50 A.M. and 440
P.M. Passengers for Buffalo will find this route superior in
point of constant to any other. The road is thoroughly built
and equipped with entirely new cars and locomotives. The
present terminus of the Road in Buffalo is on the Terraco—
the most central portion of the city.

WARREN COLBURN, Sup't. CHESTER, LOCKPORT and NIAGARA

Aledical.

BE NOT DECEIVED!—Remember, SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass, is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the original and

the original receipt for the manufacture of the original and only genuine

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This article was originally prepared by Williams & Co. of Philadelphia. Now that this preparation is so well known, there will be, and now are, found those sy villaincestly wicked as to concect a spurious, and perhaps poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the senuine Balsam. We raise re false alarms. We advise the public of the schemes, that their health may not be trifled with, nor our selves plundered of our just rights.

A very important disease over which this Balsam exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a very powerful influence, without a proved more effications than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous financines when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when Mercury has been resorted to in vaio, the use of this Balsam has restored the liver to a healthy action, and in many instances effected PERMANENT CURES?

after every known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect.

Be careful, and see that what you buy has the signature of I BUTS.

sired effect.

Be careful, and see that what you buy has the aignature of I BUTTS. of I. BUTTS.

Forsale, at wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sanis,
General Agenta, No. 160 Fulton-st; Thomas & Maxwell,
No. 36 William-st.; John Milhau, No. 183 Broadway; Astor
and Irving House Drug Stores, and No. 110 Broadway.

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.-Professor

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—Professor
MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR or CORDIAL.—
THE EIGHTH WONDER of the BOTANIC WORLD—
The invigorating Elixir and Cordial introduced into medical
practice by the great obemist, physician and traveler, Dr. M.
Morse, has for its basis an oriental herb, first brought from the
stony deserts of Arabia Petres by that eminent philosopher.
The natives of that region are remarkable for their longovity,
exemption from sickness and power of sustaining fattigus, all
of which they stiribute in a great degree to the use of the
herb or plant referred to, which they universally chew, and
sometimes smoke. On his return to Europe, after a long
residence in the East, Professor Morse commenced experimenting with this wooderful natural production, and the result of his labors is the Invigorating Elixir, which has been
indoned by the Medical Colleges of all the great cities of
Europe as the best preparation extant for life.

CURE OF NERVOUS DISEASES.

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediside and almost miraculous change which it occasions in the
diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whathor broken down by excess, weak by mature, or impuring by
sickness, the unstrong and relaxed organization is at once
re-braced, re-vivited, and built up. The mental and physical symptoms of nervous disease vanish together under its
influence. The stooping, trembling victim of depression
and debility, becomes a new man. He stands erect, he
moves with a firm step; his mind, which was previously
with in glace, of an almost infetic apathy, becomes bright,
buoyant and active; and he goes to the refreshed, regeneated, and conscious of new yanger, to his accustomed occupations. Nar is the effect temporary. On the contrary, the
rober is permanent, for the cordial properties of the moddicine reach the cumry. It is, as the first accessible men
in the old world have admitted, that miracle of medicine

of the mineteenth century. It is, as the first scientific men in the old world have admitted, that miracle of medicine in the old world have admitted, that miracle of medicine heretofore supposed to have no existence.

A STIMULANT THAT ENTAILS NO REACTION. Its force is never expended, as is the case with opinin, alcoholic preparations, and all other excitants. The effect of these is brief, and it may well be said of him who takes them, "the last state of thus man is worse than the first." But the Elixer is an exhibitent is simile draw-back—side in its operation, perpetual in its happy influence upon the nerves, the mind, and the entire organization.

intion.

It is the only infallible remedy yet discovered for Nervous, Head and Mind Complaints; at is the mental physic, long acught for, and never before found—the only natural agent that can "administer to a mind discussed." In cases of Neuralgia, Headache, Vertigo, Pein in the Nerves of the Face, and the various trains of Nervous Affections, it will preduce a cure in an astonishing short period of time; and it will also remove Depression, Excelement, a Tendency to Black, Recticances, Shophasants, Dalba of Swelly, Incapacity for Study or Business, Loss of Mental

ery, Confusion, Giddiness, Blood to the Head, Melancholy, Mental Debility, Hysteria, Indecision, Wretshedness, Thoughts of Seif-Destruction, Fear of Inamity, &c. It will increase and restore the appetite, strongthen the emachated, retew the health of those who have destroyed it, in-tute continual cheerfulness and equanimity of spirits, and

cure continual cheerfulness and equanimity of spirits, and prolong life.

A GREAT MEDICINE FOR FEMALES.

The unparalleled effects of this great restorative in all complaints incident to femiles mark a new era in the annais of medicine. Thousands of stimulants have been invented—thousands of stimulants have been invented—thousands of stimulants have been into be specified in the various diseases and derangements to which the delicate conformation of woman render her liable. The result has bereforce been uniform. These nostrains lave indeed imparted a housentary vivacity to the nerves system, a translent and delaxive vizor to the numeles; but this flash of relief has been succeeded by a depression and prostration greater thin before, and the end has too often been unitarily to puralyze the recome rative power of the nervesand the vital organization, and finally to descrey the subappy patient. But in

MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR is presented—as a phenomena in the materia me eric unheard of—a st mulant without a reaction.

An appeal a made to EVERY WOMAN OF SENSE who suffers from weakness, derangement, nervousness, tre-more, pairs in the back, or any other disarder, whether pe-cubar to her sex or common to both sexes, to give the in-vicenting Coxisis in trial.

ever to remin his full strength and faculties; his case was an extremely bed one. I prescribed the usual mediann need in such cases in the Heaptal, but they were of in reflect. In the meantime my patient had prescribed to defect, the the meantime my patient had prescribed assumed your Cordial, which effected a care i am attained in other medicine could have core. I shall ever warmly recommend it whenever an exportantity occurred, my younger days I well remember, as being considered one of the meet skillful physicians in the United States and had been d his Cordial very highly scaken of, but was one of the incredulous as to its merits until I was so mexpocatily and satisfactority continued to the contrary. It must be a great consolution to you to this k what a wast amount of human merry your Cord. All as alcounting. With my warmest wishes for your leadth, harpiness and continued socress.

Tremain verytrally yours.

The Medical JOERNALS

THE MEDICAL JOURNALS
have not in a single instance that has been authenticated,
given their sanction to any other preparation for the above
complaints. It has in many violent and desperate cases of
fector radical cures after patients had been abandoned and
their condition promounced hopeless by medical practitioners of high professional character.

My office having been in a store where this Cordial was
kept for sale for over three years, and my opportunities of
judging of its effects somewhat numerous, the vastly increasing demand, small that without a single advertisement,
tells for uself. I have seen a case of weakness which had
restored all treatment for over five years, both in this place
and Philadelphia, and the person a fair candidate for suicide,
radically cared with one dozen buttle. He had spent have
dreds without relief, and was cured with twenty-four dollars worth of Dr. Mosse's Cordial.

C. H. RING, General Asset for the United States, No.

C. H. RING, General Agent for the United States, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by Draggists generally throughout the United States. It is put up in pint bottles, with the words Dr. Morse's avigorating Cordial blown in the class. Price \$3 per But-le; two bottles, \$5; five bottles for \$12, and \$24 per dox. N. B.—Important advice accompanying each bottle. SANDS'S HOARHOUND COUGH SYRUP

Only 12 cents. A delightful and sure remedy for Cough. Hoarseness, Consumption, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at Sands's Mammoth Drug Store, No. 71 James st. WHISKERS PRODUCED in SIX WEEKS, by using GRAHAM'S ONGUENT without stain or injury to the akm. This seems strange, but not core strapec than true, as one truit will show. The price R. G. GRAHAM, No. 35 Annist., Fowler's Buil

Water Enre.

HYDROPATHIC and HYGIENIC INSTI-TUTE, No. 15 Laight-st. Special department for for male diseases.

R. T. TRALL, M. D., Proprietor. DR. J. L. HOSFORD, Assistant.

THE N. Y. CITY WATER CURE, No. 184 1 12th-st., cor. University-pl. Ample accommodations for patients and boarders. O. H. WELLINGTON, M.D. GEO. H. TAYLOR, M.D.

Legal Notices.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surro-A gate of the County of New York notice is hereby given to all presents having chains squared ANDREW McLEAN, into of the City of New York, manufacturer, deceased, to present the same, with concluses thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John McLalif, hers thereof, to the mass deep of New York, on or before the An. 7 Nasan et., in the City of New York, on or before the day of February next.—Bated New York, the 18th day of Au 1852. MARY McLEAN, Administrately.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate

A of the County of New York, notice is hereby grown to all persons having claims against MARTIN SILBER, late of the City of New York, antileman, decorated, to how set the WILLIAM B. SILBER, Administrator.

N PURSUANCE of order of the Surro-

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Jesse C.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surro me gate of the County of New York, noted is become given to at persons having charas against the estate or GEORGE M. STOUT hate of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surro

gate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all percents having clustes against CHARLES FIELDING, late of the City of New York, conclusions, at the Count Factors of FIELD ING BROTHERS, in the state, text the Count Factors of FIELD ING BROTHERS, in thirst, text the Sidow, in the City of New York, the With day of March next (1853.) Dand New-York, the With day of September, 1869. IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surro-

A gate of the County of New York, notice is hereby even to all persons having claims assure W. ILLIAM CHARDAYOVSE, late of the Cry of New York Accessed, to present the same with wouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at these office, No. 15t Cherry 8t, in the Cry of New York, nor to some the Eld day of February east.—Dated, New York, the 11th day of August, 1852.

autoliantically GEORGE M. CHARDAYOVSE. Execution.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surro-Inte of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all per-son having chima against JANE MITCHELL, late of the City of New York, soulie woman, deceased, to proceed the same, with Youth-ers thereof, in the subscriber, at his office, No. 15 South et., in the City or New York, on or beinger the servent day of May awxt.—Datel, New York, the third day of Sovensber, 1862, as I awainst by

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having chants against A DOLPHUS MENKE, late of the City of New York, because it, present the same, with voncher thereof, to James Gridley, E.-a., at his office, No. 59 Newscoot, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August with "Distoit, New York, the 18th day of January, 1803.

DOROTHI MENKE, Administrators, &c.

NOTICE of DISTRIBUTION.—Notice is berely given that the proceeds of the sale of the Real Estate
PETER A. HURN, late of the City of New York, deceased, in-state, lately made studes the order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, will be detailed an order of the Surregards of the County of New York, will be detailed according to law, at the Surregards Office, in the City of New York, on the first day of Federary ment, at m, o'cook is the ferement of that day, when all personal least an claims are demands against said estate will present them to said Surregards, with these proofs or vonchors.

A. W. BRADFORD, Surregards.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY. Samuel Willets, Trustee, &c., for Heary Powell, sainet John Carbart, James H. Pulls, the Second Williamsburgh Beriffing and Sovings Association, Wilson C. Smith and Angustra Campbed Sounces for relater | Soon, and Ser. |—To the Deleniant William C. SMITH :—You are hereby summosed and required to above the Complication this action, which will be shed in the office of the Circle of the County of Kims, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the Cith day of December, 1502, and to arew a copy of portainment to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, So, Si Wallst, in the City of Kon, York, with each of the City of the Ci

SUPREME COURT -Francis B. Wallace Suprime Samuel Gares - To THE DEFENDANT You are hereby summoned and required to asswer the completed in the office of the Cleft of the City and County of New Tork, at the City Hall in said Gity, and to serve a copy at your narsers to the said computed on the subscriber, at his office, No. 50 Wallet in the City of New York, within twenty digas after the service of the summons on you, exclusive of the digas, and to serve a complete of such ferrive; and of you fail to asswer the said completed within the time afterential the planning in this action will take inflational against the time afterential the hundred and first dollars, with interest from the little day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fairly eight, besides the coals of the arction. - Dated, Devember 31, 1806.

the level only of January, one thousand egan abusers in Isola.

Decision the couls of the arcticon.—Dated December 20, Isola.

D. C. RINGLAND, Plantal's attorney.

The complaint in this action was find in the office of the Cerk of
the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in ead City on the
Cith day of December, 1862.

223 Inwise Th.

D. C. RINGLAND, Plantal's Attorney.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEWJOEK by the error of God, from and independent — To all perages interested in the extrict of ROTAL GURLET, has of the Carof New Link, Greenand, as credition, our of this, or otherwise, nextgreet as: To a toll cand of you are hearing and and required peragainty to be and appear before our Surregate of the County of NewYork, at the plays, to the City of New Link, in the 18th day of Apoll
Lext, at charms o'shock in the forces on of that day, thou and there to
streed the fine justification of the account of proceedings of GROBOE attend the final settlement of the account of proceedings of GEORGE H. GURLEY and HANNAH GURLEY, as Administrators of the H. GURGET and HANNAH GURGET, as Administrators of the goods, chattels and creditors and decreased. In tentiment, whereas, we have caused the sent of office of end burnings to be better asks affirm. Wilman, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Exposite, Surregards of our shall County at the Local County of the Local the Local Cou SUPERIOR COURT for the CITY of NEWor inded in the complete - Dated New York, Jim. 28, 1983. WILLAHD, SWRENY & ANDERSON, Attorneys for planted, 27 lawforth No. 51 Chambers of New York.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

Mechanic Arts, Education, &c. BY HON, GEORGE RANCROFT.

Hon. George Baschorr, the Historian and late Secretary of the Navy, on Tuesday evening delivered's lecture before the Mechanics' Institute, at their rooms, junction of Bowery and Division-st., relative to the progress of the Mechanic Arts, Common School Education, &c., in the United States.

The speaker, after assuring his audience that it afforded him the most unbounded gratification in appearing before them, in compliance with an invitation given him by the Institute, which he most cheerfully accepted of: he remarked that it was not the first time that he had visited their hall, for curiosity had partially led him thither, and he was exceedingly pleased to find that they had collected together so many valuable works and specimens of Mechanic Arts; that they had founded this establishment on so strong a basis, and formed so excellent a library, and established a school with an influence so widely extended.

fuence so widely extended.

He had not, however, prepared anything very elaborate in the way of an address; he had merely come forward to express a few of his thoughts in a familiar talk—or in other words, offer a few suggestions relative to the culture and public duties of Mechanics; but before proceeding further, he thought it would be well to inquire what constituted a Mechanic, and where was their dwelling place. He considered a Mechanic on the supplied the powers of nature to the service of man in the largest view, and with regard to his dwelling place, he generally fashioned that himself according to the nature of his pursuits, but he viewed the town or the city especially as the home of the Mechanic. That it is in the town or city we find great gatherings of mechanical genius. as in the country. In the country, prior to maker going the culture of man, all is wild magnificence called in to sid in this marter. The wonderful working of art and science was manifested by man in the country as well as in the city. He then went on to show how intimately we become bounded together and work harmonically for the good of all, as illustrated by the fact that if you drop a letter into the Mail here with proper directions, it would find its way to your friend at the Hebrides, or the Beepherus—at the foot of the Hummalaya Mountains, or far away at Pagel's Sound. These facts, he said bead him to justice whether these traces. he said, lead him to inquire whether there was not evi-dence here of the great commandment, and the presence of God among us in the city; but if these were not con-sidered clear and convincing proofs, he would say, enter the workshop of the mechanic and there witness the great powers that there display the secret laws of the Universe, laws by which you will see the application. great powers that there diplay the secret laws of the Universe—laws by which you will see the mechanic in every act of life reading a tribute to Divine Worship, and how various are its applications and wonderful in its extent. It was seen in he computation of forces and resistances; in the manner which man could control the elements of fire, earth, air, water, &c. In witnessing how water was checked in its course, and made to work its passage through the land to new pounts, and for special objects of utility; and how fire was made available in works of art; of the application of the powers of nature to the service of man; nothing had brought the subject more fully to his mind than the manner in which the products of the mins of Pennsylvania were brought on the railroad to our doors, as it were; there the power of gravity was fully illustrated, by the curs freighted with mineral wealth, without power and without guide, as it were, descend the mountains, and after discharging of gravity was fully libratrated, by the cars freighted with mineral wealth, without power and without guide, as it were, descend the mountains, and after discharging their cargoes are made to return for other burdens of like character, with clock-work regularity, all by the power of gravitation. Again, it might be observed, that within a few hours of New-York we could have access to some of the most beautiful scenery in the world. The magnetic fluid, too, a little particle of which was made to convey a message to a distant friend faster than the sun goes round the earth, and returns freighted with answer, scener than the sun would have traveled the distance to which the message had been sent, illustrates the progress of science. He next aliaded to visits he had paid to some of our large printing establishments, and witnessed the advancement of science in the working of one of these stupendous presses, capable of printing copies of newspapers at the rate of 29,000 per hour—six capies in a second; so that in twenty-four hours those machines would issue a greater mans of matter to be read than existed in the whole world, in all the libraries, before the invention of the printing-press. Mechanics, too, had now found out the means of controlling the air. A mechanic from another hemisphere, who had come among us, and cheered on by American capital, had recently boxed up the wind, and taught the cylinder to breathe it in and breathe it out, and thereby make the stritted for two k, and rendy to move his vessel round-the globe. All this relates to city life—all the result of mechanical genus, brought to light by the influences of city enterprise.

The speaker then alluded to the many and important dation of the liberty we enjoy; that had it not been for the free school system there would not have been any united American revolution, nor would there have been any united American revolution, nor would there have been any united American revolution, nor would there have been a meeting under such happy and favorable suspices as the assemblage on this occasion. He felt as if he could not urge too exmestly the merits of this system of free schools, and it should be carried forward to its full development—not as a system of chartly schools, but as a system of public establishments of elevated character. He, himself, had received his earliest instruction in the common schools of Massachusetts, and his son had also attended the free schools as long as they remained there. He was in layer of making our public schools such as our wealthy chirens, would be glad to send their sons to, and there study side by side with those of a more humble sphere in seciety, where there would be no distinction of persons; where the master will be true and just in awarding merit, though that merit springs from the humblest cottage in the place.

There were those who objected to our free schools, because religion is not more prominently introduced

because religion is not more prominently introduced into them. Again, there are those who are in favor of public schools, if placed under the direction of different denominations of religion, according to the wants of each particular sect or persuasion; but under our sys-tem, that is impossible. We know no difference in our schools. All, ell are brothers—all, all are Americans there. We claim for each the liberty of his own conscience and creed, but when we stand before the law and the Constitution, we recognize one united people—and may it ever be so. It was, perhaps, passing too for; perhaps treading upon delicate ground, to offer his views on the subject is giving expression of his doubts of the propriety of establishing free schools upon any such penciples in this country. The Church of England is established by Act of Parliament, but here there is not a member of the Protestant Esiscopal Church, of the Methodist Church, of the Calvinist Church, or even the Rousan Catholic Church, that would no at once firmly protest against the establishment of any particular sect. Our in-stutions cannot oppress any on account of their religious views. We have a perfect right to think as we like, and thus we remain a united people. Take what is transpiring in Boston for example; in old Puriten Boston, where the number of Roman Catholic was formerly very limited indeed; but now a majority of children are born there of Roman Catholic perents, and therefore what an advantage it much be them. conce and creed; but when we stand before the law but now a majority of children are born there of Roman Catholic parents, and therefore what an advantage it must be to them to enjoy all the privileges and blessings realized by ourselves. What an education is provided to their children, what a tribute for their good character. These who have been driven from their homes by the European despots have no sconer stepped upon our shores than they are found bearing up all the Institutions which New England has been capable of establishing; and he ventured to predict that our Roman Catholic friends would not separate from the Constitution, but that they will go along together in favor of establishing the system of public education. He contended that we must have Universities suited to mechanics; Universities in which they could learn those branches of estaction and science that would be of important advantage to them have Universities suited to mechanics; Universities in which they could learn those branches of education and science that would be of important advantage to them in efter life. In connection with this point, he took pleasure in affeding to the munificent appropriation of Peter Cooper for the establishment of an Institution for the moral, mental and physical training of young mechanics, that the sum appropriated by him was almost sufficient to have endowed a University, and during the present winter, there had been talent as lectorers, enough to have composed the Faculty of such University. Indeed, another such a benevolent donation would prove ample means to secure a better education for our mechanics than is now attained at most of the Universities in Europe. The University of Gottenburg does not realize twice that amount, sait the income of the University at Berlin does not exceed it. He also spoke in the highest terms of the Astor Library, and its anticipated importance to our respectable mechanics, insemuch as Mr. Cogswell, to whom had been entrusted the duty of selecting the works for it, had succeeded in collecting many of great utility for the benefit of our artisans, compraining works on Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, &c., &c. in conclusion, the speaker recommended the people to demand of the authorities the laying out of Parks and Botmical Gurbers similar to those in Europe, where they can go and breethe the pure fresh air of heaven and study the productions of nature.

Medical Jurisprudence. PT JOEL PARKER, L.L. D.

PROFESSOR PARKER delivered an introductory lecture on Manday night at the N. Y. Medical College

We do not gave ago, but we shall gially I to be some stready, when Unitedity many ' but renewable at the close thereof by a

the sudience by George Weel, Esq., the President of the faculty of the College. He stated that Professor Parker, who was Professor of New-York College as also of Harvard College, would deliver a course of lec-tures on Medical Jurisprudence and he on the part of the faralty of the College, invited the young men studying for both the medical and legal professions, as also the members of these professions, and also the public generally to attend them, as he considered the know-ledge which they would convey would be of great ad-ventage to the community. Professor Parker then come forward. He said he proposed delivering a course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence. Of one branch of this particular science his former avocations of life had given him some knewledge, but he could not pretend to much acquaintance with the other-the merely medical part, and for his treatment of both in conjunction, he claimed their indulgence for any imperfections they might discover. The subject is law and medicine as we meet them in the administration of the one and the practice of the other. These two, in conjunction with each other, had been called by some medical jurisprudence, and by others, for instance, Dr. Smith, of London, it had been designated variously, as State, political and forensic medicine, and medical police. The Lecturer here explained the views which different writers had taken of this subject, and said that the French called it medicene legale, which, though a proper designation in the French language could not well at least literally of translated into ours, as legal medicine would not express the idea intended, nor would the medicine of the law be appropriate, and it would at the same time be an awkward expression. He thought that in the course of his lectures he would be able to arrange this branch of medical science under a different heading from any under which it had been as yet treated, and his endeavor to do so would not be hoped be imputed to a desire for innovation or to vanity, but to the true cause, which was his desire to have it better understood than it was at present. To understand a subject perfectly it was not excessly that it should be properly arranged and clearly treated. The term medicene legale on the Continent was more applicable to that science, as practiced there, then here or in England. On the death of persons there, there were regular officers of the medical profession whose business it was to hold investigations, and to take evidence as to the causes which might have led to death, and the reports made by physicians after holding such investigations was received as legal evidence in Courts of Law. The whole proceeding acquired a legal character because the Physician of Surgeon had then an official character. they might discover. The subject is law and medicine as which might have led to death, and the reports made by physicions after holding such investigations was received as legal evidence in Courts of Law. The whole proceeding acquired a legal character because the Physician or Surgeton had then an official character. Neither in England nor in America does a like character stach itself to any reports made of enquiries into the cause of death. We have an official called a Coroner, but his duty is to investigate in case of susiden death or deaths, produced by violence or poison and then all he does is only preparatory to a further investigation when his report is not received as evidence, but he himself must appear as a winess and be examined. In cases where a physician is examined, there is no difference made between him and any other ordinary witness, only in so far as his medical skill may entitle him to, but his testimony has no real legal effect or official character. It has been suggested that there should be a bedy of physicians officially appointed throughout this Union to held legal investigations into the cause of death, but then the utility of this may well be doubted where party spirit so much prevails—and it is greatly to be leased that the fact of a physician's elections to such an effice would not prove his finess for it, nor his talent to discharge its duties. It might have an evil tendency in the profession itself and tend to lower its intellectual standard, and indeed a political graduate was not likely to prove a good scholar. Beside this, he feared there was a good drai of envy even in the medical profession though he never heard of any such existing in New-York. (Laughter.) Medical testimony slone does not cover the whole ground of the conviction between law and medicine. The law itself is divided into different branches, Municipal, Admiralty Mercantile Criminal the whole ground of the conviction between law and medicine. The law itself is divided into different branches, Municipal, Admiralty Mercantile Criminal &c. &. and unto each of these medical testimony Medical testimony enters. The Medical profession was also divided into different branches, Cunical Surgery, &c., and Veterinary with respect to the lower animals, in every branch medical testim ny might at any time be required of the practitioner, and if he desired to appear in a respectable light (and it was said that medical men had a peculiar prime in doing all things they did well,) they would endeavor to know medical jurisprudence; for there was not a single branch of the medical actinect which might not at some time or another be brought to aid the law. Not a time from the cradle to the grave-from the embryo state to the last throb of like—whether which might not at some time or another be brought to aid the law. Not a time from the cradle to the grave—from the embryo state to the last throb of hie—whether conception has or has not taken place, the state of the instrus—and if death whether death has been produced by disease or violence. In cases of miscarriage, whether the inlant was born alive, or whether unlawful means had been used to produce death, the validity of the much disputed hydrestate test; and if the child breathed whether it was a simple respiration, giving up whatever of life it brought with it into the world, or whether the breathing was such as would induce to a belief of health and strength. Medical testimony came in again, in cases of violence, and in doubtful cases, all the testimony that the Courts of law could rely on with any certainty was medical testimony, as by that only could it be shown, from the nature of the wound, whether it was indicted by the person's own hand, and was a case of suicide—or if inflicted by another, and then a case of homicide. Also, in cases of poison, and whether by ignorance, or design, or quackery, the latter of which is so prevalent that it is only wonderful how people could be so infutuated as to resort to it. Also, in cases of property, where hunsey can only be proved by medical men. And how often have men been put on trial for murder where lunacy has formed the only excuse; and whether the alleged lunacy was real or pretended could be only proved by medical testimony. The law is indebted to medical science for saving it from committing many sacrifices on innocent men; and it is certain that many have been sacrificed, and lost their lives, from a want of medical knowledge. The medical science is in turn indebted to knowledge. The medical science is in turn indebted to the dead for a great deal of knowledge, for the grave has often given up its tenents to instruct them. Life and character depended often entirely on medical testimony, and it was then but proper and just that a knowledge of so important a branch of the medical science should be known smong the profession. A physician may think it is only necessary that he should be able to ascertain the cause of diseases and apply a cure, but this was not sufficient. In many cases property to a large amount depended not alone in curing, but even on the state of the patient. The Lecturer then instanced different cases where property would be changed by the influence medical testimony. In case of the wife bringing property to the husband, and she died without issue, the property wont back to her relations. When if it could be knowledge. The medical science is in turn indebted to medical festimony. In case of the who bringing pro-perly to the husband, and she died without issue, the pro-perty went back to her relations. When if it could be proved she ever had living issue, the husband would have a lie interest in the estate. It would not do for the medical man to say on the trial, that he saw at once he could not restore hie and he took no more trouble. He should have ascertained exactly the state of all whom he was called on to attend, as he knew little what imshould have ascertained exactly the state of all whom he was called on to attend, as he knew little what importance might afterward be attached to his punctuality. He also referred to the case of Effic Deans, whose case the great Scottish novelist hal taken for the foundation of a dreasiful story and size to the case of a young woman, who was executed in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1769, on a charge similar to the Midothian. By a statute of James the 1st, of England, any femalesus-pected of concealing the birth of a child was deemed in law guilty of murder, fulness they could prove that the child was not only important, but it was important that they should know the kind of testimony which was likely to be admitted into a court of law—for from a want of this knowledge medical men became confused between the contending advocates, he was often interrupted and corrected, became confused and did not give his testimony clear or with credit to himself. If he became testy with counsel, the matter was worse, for it was seldom that he came off victorious. Dr. Smith, of London, said he saw so many ill effects come from this want of legal knowledge in medical men, that he would rather teach it gratuitously to them, himself, than see them without it. The best witnesses were women and the worst lawyers, so that it could not be said that an axtensive knowledge of the law was necessary. The lecturer then went on to explain the importance of medical testimony, further on society, both as to cases of property and life—and in conclusion stated that he would in the course of his lectures introduce several cases, in which this testimony was of the greatest importance.

The Precident then snnounced that Professor Parker would continue his lectures every night during the The President then announced that Professor Parker would continue his lectures every night during the

other gentlemen of the various departments of life. Amongst those present we noticed Judge Daly, Professors Green, Carnochan, Barker, Peastee, Boremus, Da-

vis and Whitaker. The Professor was introduced to

Chemical Relations of the Living World BY PROF. YOUMANS.

The Franklin Lectures were resumed at the Broadway Tabernacle on Monday evening, on which occasion Prof. Youmans delivered a most interesting lecture on the Chemical Relations of the Living World to the Atmosphere. There was a large and intelligent audience present, and at several points during his remarks be was applauded. He spoke for a little more than an hour, in a rapid but remarkably easy etyle. He was not too rapid to be distinctly heard; and being a master of the subject, and delighted with his theme, his lecture was interesting. Had he spoken a trifle slower it would have enabled those not so intimate with his subject to have been more impressed with his remarks. He ac-companied his lecture with brilliant chemical ex-periments, and exhibited an ingenious chart to il-lustrate the subject.

Instruct the subject.

In opening his lecture, Erof. Youmans said, that in the former series of this course the audience had accompanied the distinguished Lecturer on Astronomy on a tour of observation through the heavens; we now return to the earth to meditate for a time upon what is going on within and around us. From a consideration of orbs, distances and numbers, which overpower and confound us by their vastness, we turn to the opposite extreme of being—to atoms whose minuteness equally basiles conception. Astronomers say that the planetary system to which we belong is thousand of milloos of miles in extent, and yet it is but a point in the stellar universe. in Thirteenthest, on Monioni Juraproduces. Shortly Microsco. In the citer hand, inform us that after 8 o'clock the lecturer made his appearance. He varietics of innestons are made up of the shells

shields of animals so minute that it would take forty-one thousand million to post; a cubic inch. Each of those shells contain reveral different kinds of maner, and each of the little animals that inhabited it was composed of ruids and solds, organs and circulations. How far then below the reach of conception is the minuteness of ultimate stome. Again astronomers tell us that in the heavens all is in motion, the planets swing through space and are self-revolvent—all is revolution. Sa, too, at the opposite extreme all is in motion, the stame revolvest our state to state, nothing is at rest. The astronomer further declares that it is through the action of vast hostile forces, antagonizing each other, a center-socking and a center-dying force that the harmony and sternal per manence of the celestial systems are secured. If either should become predominant, the whole mechanism would rush to rain. So also upon the surface of the earth a pair of hostile forces are engaged which antagonize and restrain each other—each conquering yet never victorious. The battlefield of these forces is the atmosphere, and his and organization, death and disorganization, are the products of their relation. These forces are entonsite, self-adjusting, and may, therefore, play forcerer. The lecturer remarked that it was proper that Astronomy should come first. It seconds with the historic order. It is the oldest of the sciences, and culminated as the grandest product of the human mind before Chemistry was born. The theory of Gravitation proceeded the atomic theory by a hundred and fifty years. It also agrees with the order of the development of the human mind. As in the infancy of an individual, so in the infancy of the reach and fifty years. It also agrees with the order of the development of the human mind. As in the infancy of an individual, so in the infancy of the reach and first play attracted by objects which powerfully impress the sense. Hence the sters become early objects of study. It was with matter and method in the obvious and was accompanied by several of the faculty, as well as there was no soil, and nothing further was known for X000 years. But in the early part of the last century the selence of Electricity received an impulse forward through the labors of Grey of England and Du Fay of France. The latter philosopher published his researches in 1737. In 1746 the Leyden jar was invented, by which electericity may be accumulated and ared off in charges. The next year Feter Collinson, of London, sent Franklin, of Philadeiphia, then 41 years of ago, some electrical appearans. He had never before paid attention to the subject. Yet in five years—in 1752, 100 years ago had June—he performed the boldest of all scientific experiments, and made the grandest of all scientific discovering with his kirk, which first established the kilentity of Hybriding rod. In 1730 we have the discovery of Galvanian, an 1800 the invention of the galvanic battery, and in 1807, when Galvanian was but 17 years old, Davy us of it to revolutionize the wast science of chemistry. In 1820, Oerstead discovered electro magnetis made the cross of the same science, followed in two years, and the electronic battery of the probability of the publication of Du Fay's experiments. This immense contrast of results is not due to any superiority of medican over sacient mind. There is probably no more native shrewdress and sagardy now than then. The anchest midd moved in a false direction; here years and went of results in not one of payments which researched the systematic study of external nature. The world had been overshadowed by empires which research propels have been pumping air in and cut of their gatematics which the sacromatic study of external nature. The world had been overshadowed by empires which researche tion to a large and beautiful chart of atomic combinations, which gave great simplicity to the subject. He then spoke of the composition of the atmosphere, and said that in studying vegetable and animal chemistances which we find in the air. This makes the whole state which we find in the air. This makes the whole state occasion which we find in the air. This makes the whole subject exceedingly simple. The air is said to extend 30 or 40 miles high, but this should not mislead us as to its quantity. The atoms of gasses repel each other; they seem to hate each other, and would fly assunder, diffusing themselves throughout all space, but for gravity which attracts them down toward the surface of the carth. The force of gravity diminishes as we ascend, and therefore the particles of air are partially released from its grasp, and press further and further apart. The air is thanner, mere and lighter as we go up. Bo in order to know how much there is, we must reduce it all to the density of that which we breath, or at the level of the sees. It, by any cause it were pressed down from the top so as to have a uniform density, it would be but 4 miles high-scarcely covering the tops of the highest mountains. The lecturer then called attention to itrogen gras, which composes four-fiths of the air. Its leading property, he said, is hesitancy to enter into chemical union. Its attractions are feeble. It is slow to combine and quick to abandon its combinations. Gunpowder and the explosive fulminates, contain nitrogen in a solid combined state. In exploding, this with other gases escapes into a free gaseous condition—giving rice to mechanical force. Nitrogen is an element of foods, and of the animal body, nerves, muscless and tizsues; there are all prone to decay, owing to the readiness with which nitrogen escapes. Oxygen gas which forms one fifth of the air, is, in all respects the opposite of nitrogen. Its attractions are powerfuland it combines with a great number of substances—holding them brimly and one half the weight of a Prof. Youmans' second lecture will take place on Mon day evening next, at the Tabernacle. He will then con-sider the compound constituents of the atmosphere and the way the sir acts to form soils from rocks. It will be of a high order of interest.

The Luzerne Democrat and The Republi-con Former, lately published at Wilkesbarre, Ps., have been purchased by S. S. Benedict, late of The Carbondole Citizen, and merged into one establishment The Leserne Union.

13 The bridges on the Bultimore and Ohio Bailroad, between Cumberland and Wheeling, number one hundred and fourters. One of them is 606 fest long, and is clevated 46 fest above the Monangalala River, which it

James A. Van Buren, a youth of 17, has mysteriously disappeared from the neighborhood of Charks ville, Ga. He was last heard of hunting in that vicinity Dec. 30: He is a con of J. Van Buren, of Clarksville.

To On the 18th inst., the woolen factory of Rebert Turner, at Munnaville, was discovered to be on fire, and was burned to ashes with nearly all its consents. Loss \$2,000; insured \$4,000.

New-Orleans, at a cost of \$50,600, which is to be relead by subscription. A committee is engaged in collecting the names of solectibers.

The number of meeting-houses of the Friends (Quakers) in 21 of our principal States and the District of Columbia, is 713, and the aggregate accommodation is stated at 235,(23) seats.

The lest La Grange (Ga.) Reporter my

that the La Grange Steam-mill was dustrayed by her on oth met. Less, \$15,000. No mourance.